

Sears  
KENMORE  
INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL 1410 • ZIG • ZAG SEWING MACHINE





## Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Dear Homemaker:

You have just invested in a very fine zigzag sewing machine. Before using your new Kenmore machine, please pause for a moment and carefully read this booklet which contains instructions on how to operate and care for your machine. Specific instructions are given on threading, tension adjustments, cleaning, oiling, etc.. This will help you obtain the best sewing results and avoid unnecessary service expense for conditions beyond our control.

Advice on the operation and care of your machine is always available at your nearest Sears Retail Store. Should you have any further questions on your sewing machine, please write to me. When writing mention the complete Model Number shown on the nomenclature plate. You will find this plate identified on Page 2 of this booklet.

Consumer Services Manager  
Department 620  
Sears, Roebuck and Company  
925 South Homan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60607



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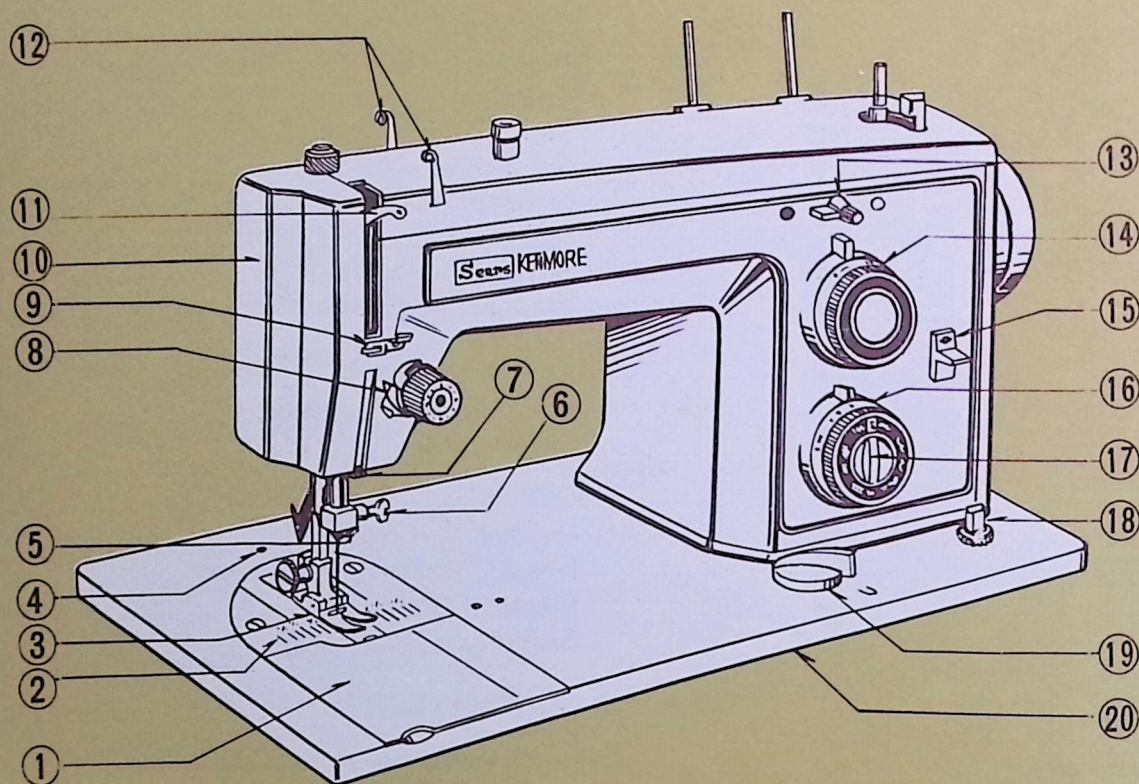
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# Knowing Your Sewing Machine

FRONT VIEW

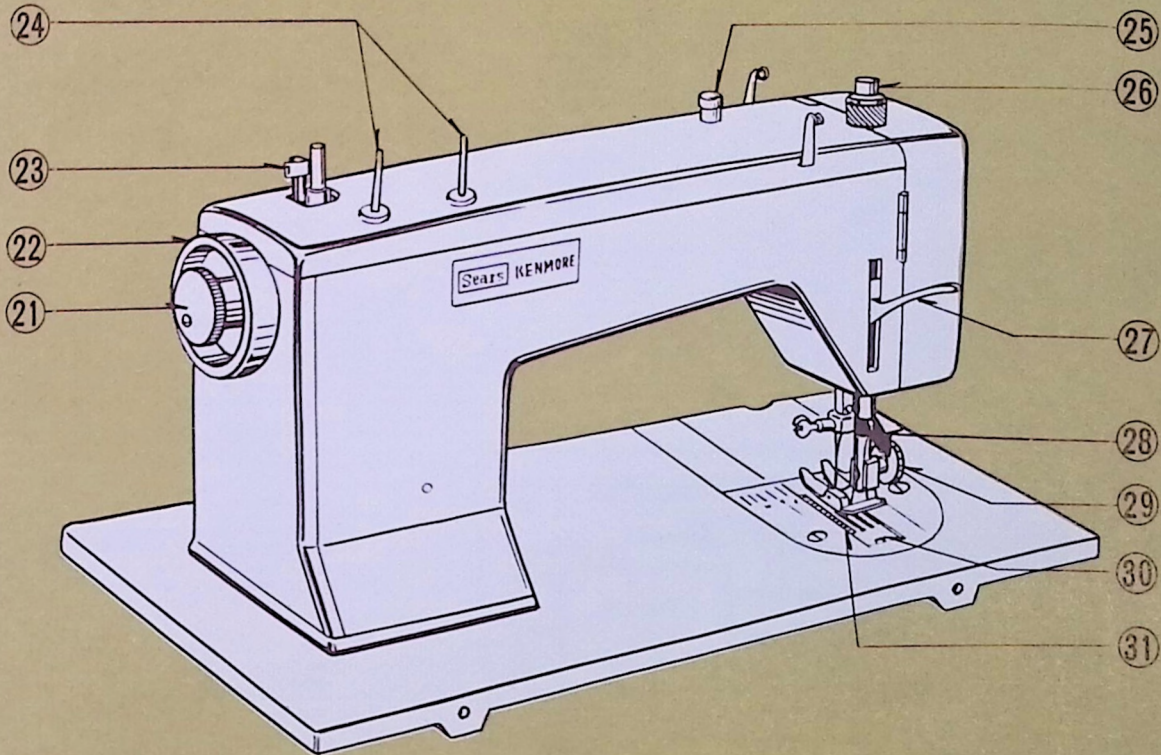


- ✓ 1. Hand Hole Cover Plate
- 2. Seam Guide Lines
- 3. Presser Foot
- 4. Guide Pin Hole
- 5. Thread Guide
- 6. Needle Clamp Screw
- 7. Face Cover Thread Guide
- 8. Top Thread Tension Control
- 9. Thread Guide
- 10. Face Cover Plate

- 11. Take-up Lever
- 12. Upper Thread Guides
- ✓ 13. Special Stitch Variator
- ✓ 14. Stitch Length Control
- ✓ 15. Reverse Stitch Control
- ✓ 16. Stitch Width Control
- ✓ 17. Special Stitch Dial
- 18. Light and Power Switch
- ✓ 19. Feed Dog Control
- 20. Nomenclature Plate



## BACK VIEW

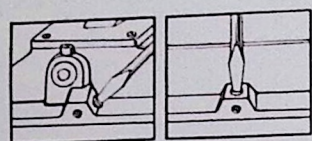


- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 21. Clutch Knob                          | ✓27. Presser Foot Lever         |
| 22. Hand Wheel                           | 28. Thread Cutter               |
| 23. Bobbin Winder                        | ✓29. Presser Foot Thumb Screw   |
| 24. Thread Spool Pins                    | ✓30. Multi Purpose Needle Plate |
| 25. Bobbin Winder Tension Disc           | ✓31. Feed Dogs                  |
| ✓26. Pressure Regulator                  |                                 |
| <i>↑</i><br><i>Presser Foot Pressure</i> |                                 |

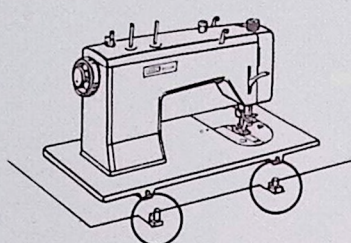


## INSTALLING MACHINE

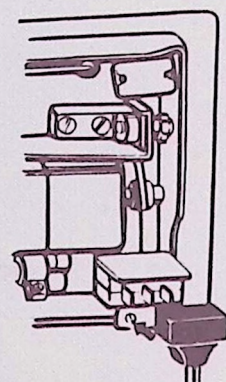
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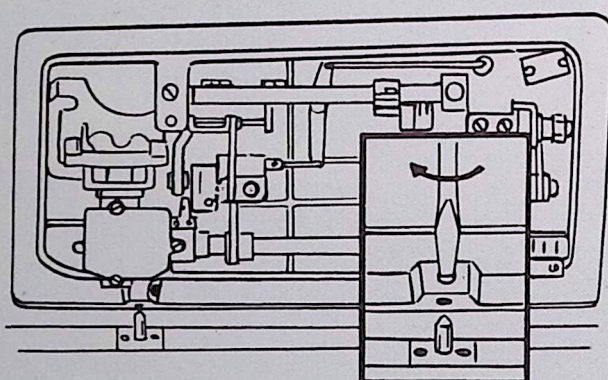
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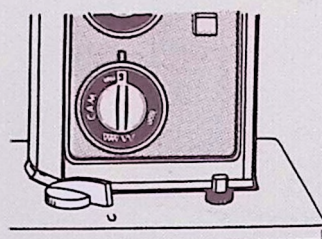
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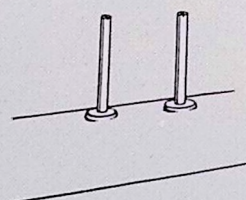
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1. Loosen the two hinge screws under holes in the rear edge of the machine bed.
2. Raise hinge pins in the cabinet cutout. Slip machine head onto pins.
3. Tighten hinge screws securely.
4. Push the plug onto three-prong connector under the bed plate. Lower machine head to front cabinet flap.
5. Plug machine cord into any 110-120 volt wall outlet. Turn on power by pushing light and power switch.
6. Spool pins are packed in accessory box; after screwing thread spool pins in place, wipe machine carefully of excess oil used in shipping. Place the small plastic discs found in your accessory box over the spool pins.

## THREADING OF TOP THREAD

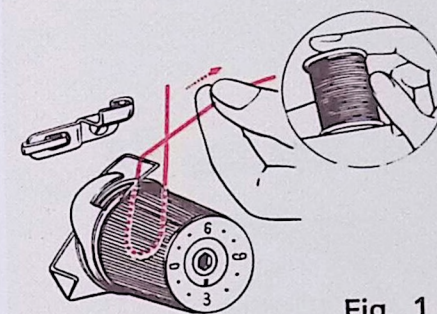
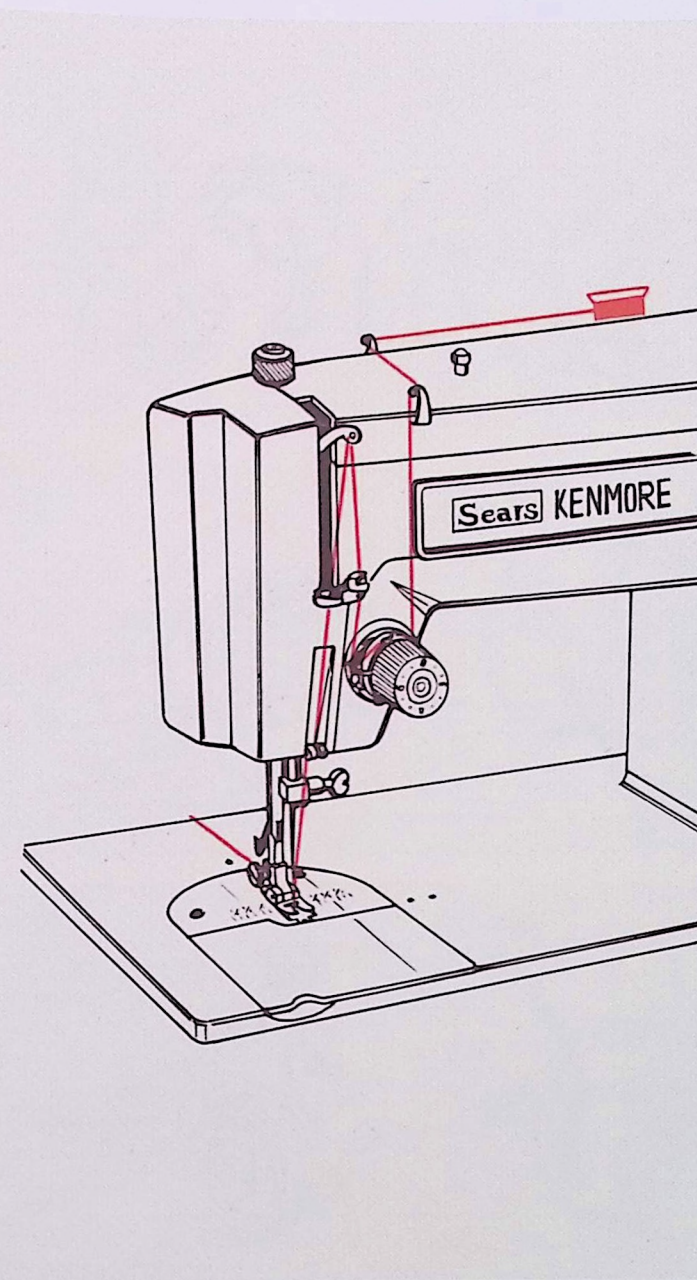


Fig. 1

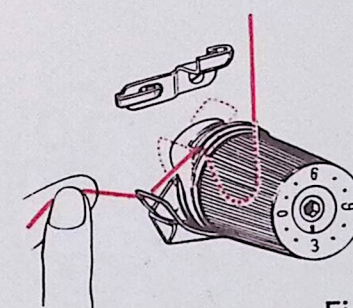


Fig. 2

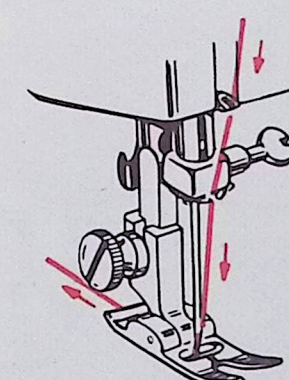


Fig. 3

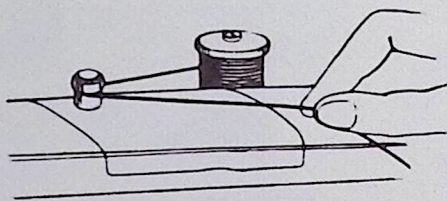
Place thread on spool pin as shown with thread coming from the back of the spool. Draw thread through the top thread guides. Holding the spool stationary with right hand, pull the end of the thread between the tension discs as shown. Pull the spring wire loop up and past the top hook until the thread

can be slipped into the hook (See Fig. 1). When the thread is released, the spring wire loop will return to position (See Fig. 2) with thread in proper place. Release spool of thread and continue to thread machine exactly as shown. Needle must always be threaded in direction as shown in Fig. 3.

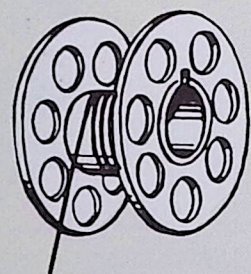


## WINDING THE BOBBIN

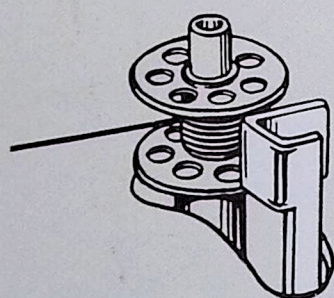
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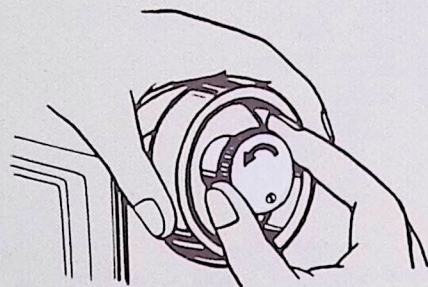
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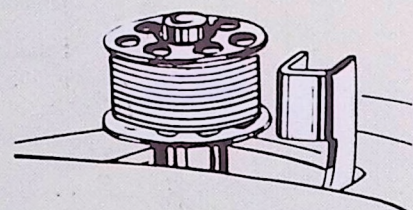
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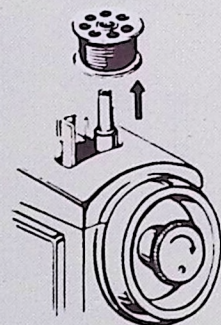
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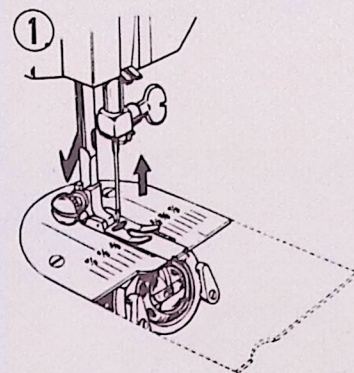


1. Draw thread from spool through bobbin winder tension disc as shown in Fig. 1.
2. Wind thread around an empty bobbin several times as in Fig. 2.
3. Place bobbin onto bobbin winder shaft with thread wound on bobbin clockwise. Push bobbin winder latch against bobbin until it clicks.

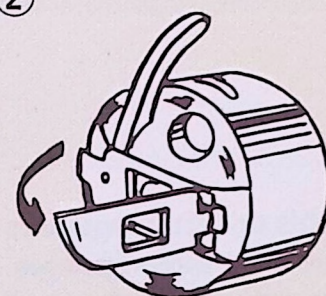
4. Release clutch by turning clutch knob toward you. Start machine.
5. When bobbin is full, winding mechanism stops.
6. Tighten clutch knob and remove bobbin.

## THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

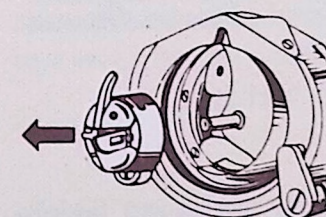
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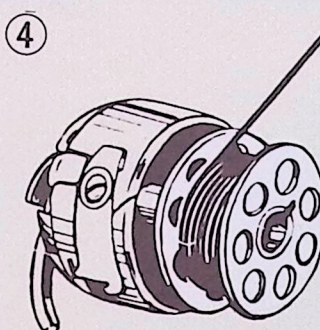
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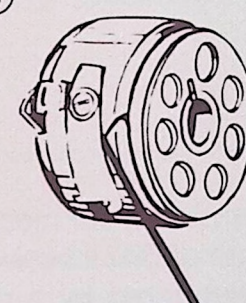
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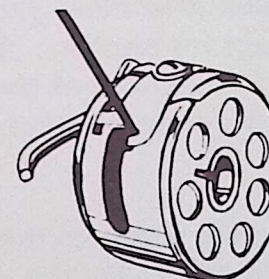
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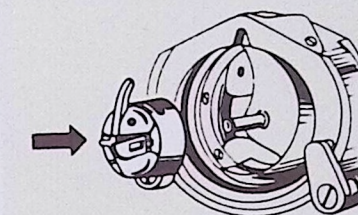
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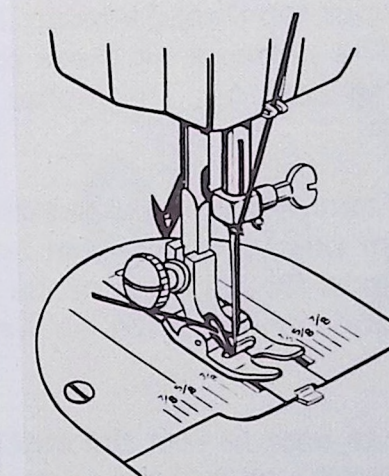
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1. To remove bobbin from the shuttle, raise needle to its highest position. Remove hand hole cover plate.
2. Pull open latch of bobbin case.
3. Pull bobbin case straight out of shuttle.
4. Insert bobbin into bobbin case making sure thread is coming from bobbin as shown.
5. Pull thread through slot of case as shown.

6. Pull thread under tension spring.
7. Holding latch open, position case into shuttle, and release latch. Case should lock into place when latch is released.
8. Hold needle thread loosely in left hand and rotate hand wheel toward you one complete turn. Bring bobbin thread up by pulling upper thread.



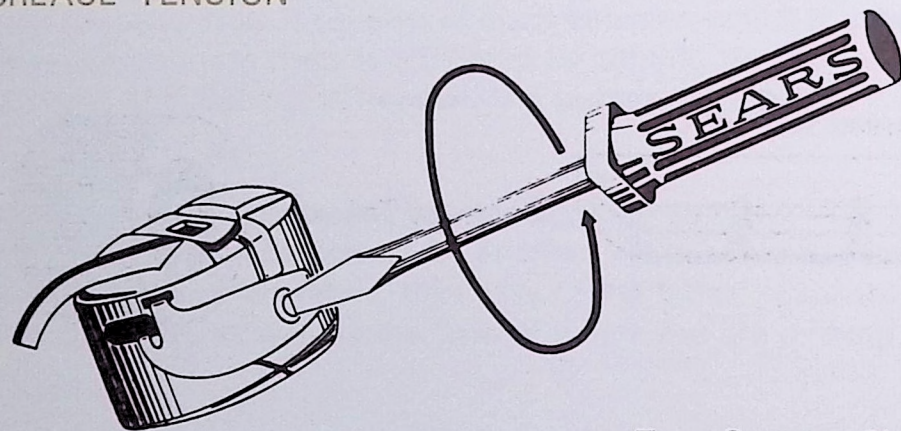
## ADJUSTING BOBBIN TENSIONS

Bobbin tension requires adjusting less frequently than the upper thread tension.

If the stitch is satisfactory but the seam is puckered, it may be necessary to loosen the tension on both the top and bottom threads. Be sure to balance them as indicated on Page 9.

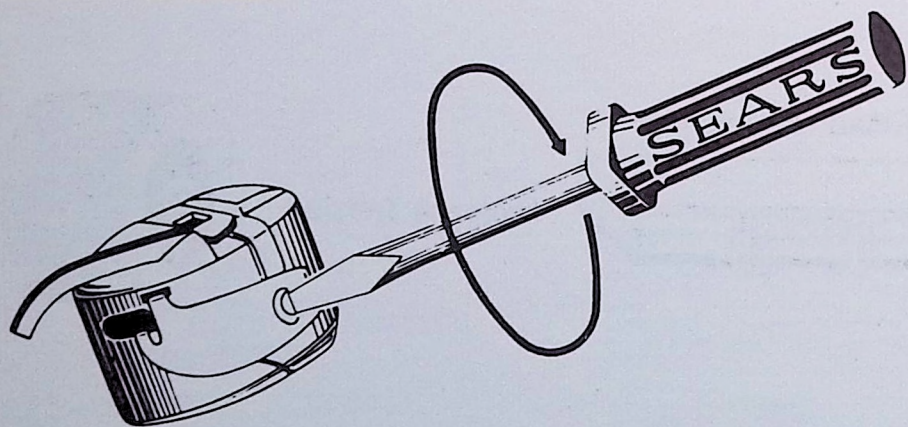
When adjusting the tension on the bobbin case, make slight adjustments with a screwdriver.

### DECREASE TENSION



Turn Counter Clockwise.

### INCREASE TENSION



Turn Clockwise.

## CHECKING TENSIONS

To check the thread tension balance, be sure to use mercerized thread of the same size on the top and on the bobbin; and a sharp, correctly sized needle for the fabric you are sewing. Begin with a full bobbin. Set the stitch length for about 12 stitches per inch.

Fold a 6" square of fabric in half diagonally, forming a triangle. Make a line of stitching 1/2" in from the fold.

- If seam is puckered - both tensions are too tight.
- If the bottom thread lays on the fabric - tighten upper thread tension, and repeat test. See Fig. 3, Page 9.
- If the top thread lays on the fabric - loosen upper thread tension, and repeat test. See Fig. 2, Page 9.

Grasp the stitching and pull with a snap to make the threads break.

- If both threads break - tensions are balanced.
- If neither thread breaks - both tensions are too loose.
- If upper thread breaks - loosen top tension.
- If lower thread breaks - tighten top tension.

Both threads do not have to break at the same place, but they should break on the same snap.

It is necessary to reduce the upper thread tension somewhat when zigzag stitching. The wider the stitch, the less tension that is needed.




## STITCH LENGTH CONTROL

The stitch length control regulates the length of the stitch you select. THE HIGHER THE NUMBER - THE SHORTER THE STITCH.

The stitch setting you use will be determined by the thickness of the fabric you are sewing. A longer stitch setting should be used for thicker fabric or more layers of fabric.

The middle range of the control is the 10-12 stitch per inch range which is the most commonly used.

A basting stitch is made by using the longest possible stitch setting - 6 stitches per inch.

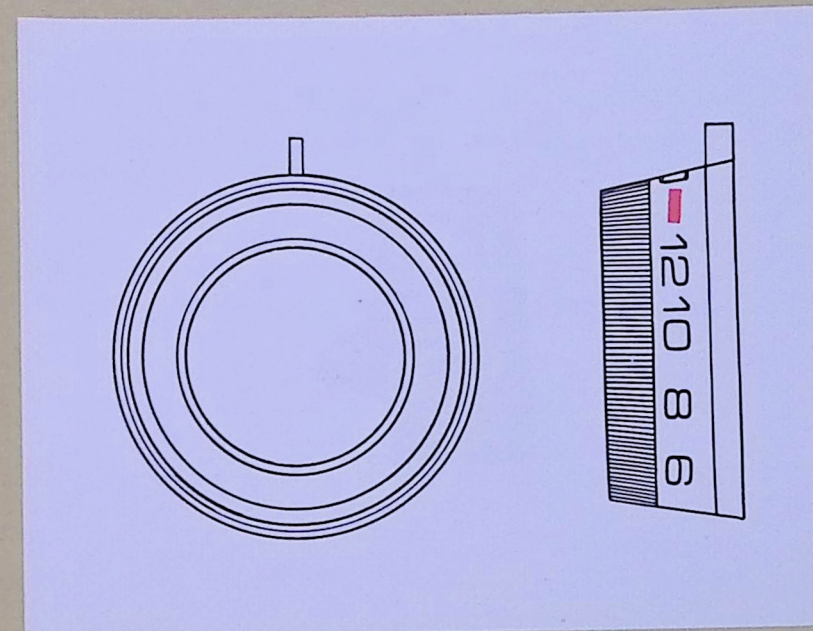
The marking  on this control is the setting used for the shortest stitches such as in Satin Stitching.

## STITCH WIDTH CONTROL

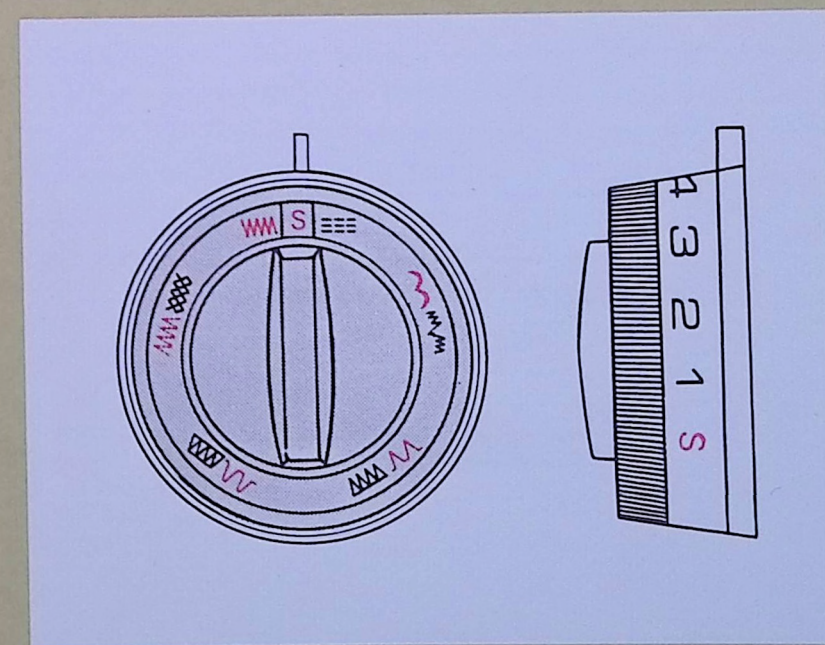
This control regulates the width of the stitch you select. The higher the number, the wider the stitch. You may vary your zigzag stitch width by adjusting this control to the setting you desire.

This control must be on "S" in order to do straight stitching. Turn only the outer rim of this control to set the stitch width. The center of the control dials the special stitches the machine is capable of sewing.

## STITCH LENGTH CONTROL

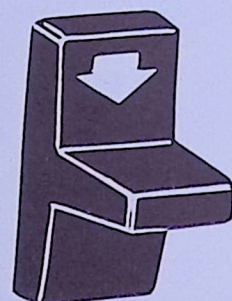


## STITCH WIDTH CONTROL

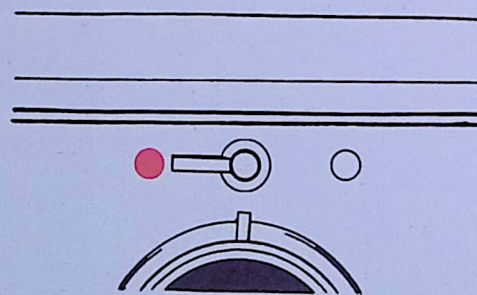




## REVERSE STITCH CONTROL



## SPECIAL STITCH VARIEGATOR



## REVERSE STITCH CONTROL

It is best to begin and end seams with a few stitches taken in reverse. This is called back tacking. Back tacking fastens the ends of the seams firmly and prevents raveling.

When reverse stitching is needed, simply lower the lever and hold there during sewing. The fabric will immediately start feeding backwards and the seam will be fastened.

## SPECIAL STITCH VARIEGATOR

This control gives you the means of varying the stitches on the Special Stitch Dial. When the pointer is turned to the Red Dot, the machine sews forward only. When the pointer is turned to the White Dot, the forward designs are varied by the machine sewing in a forward and reverse manner. Carefully read directions given in the next section of the book in order to accomplish the various stitches correctly.



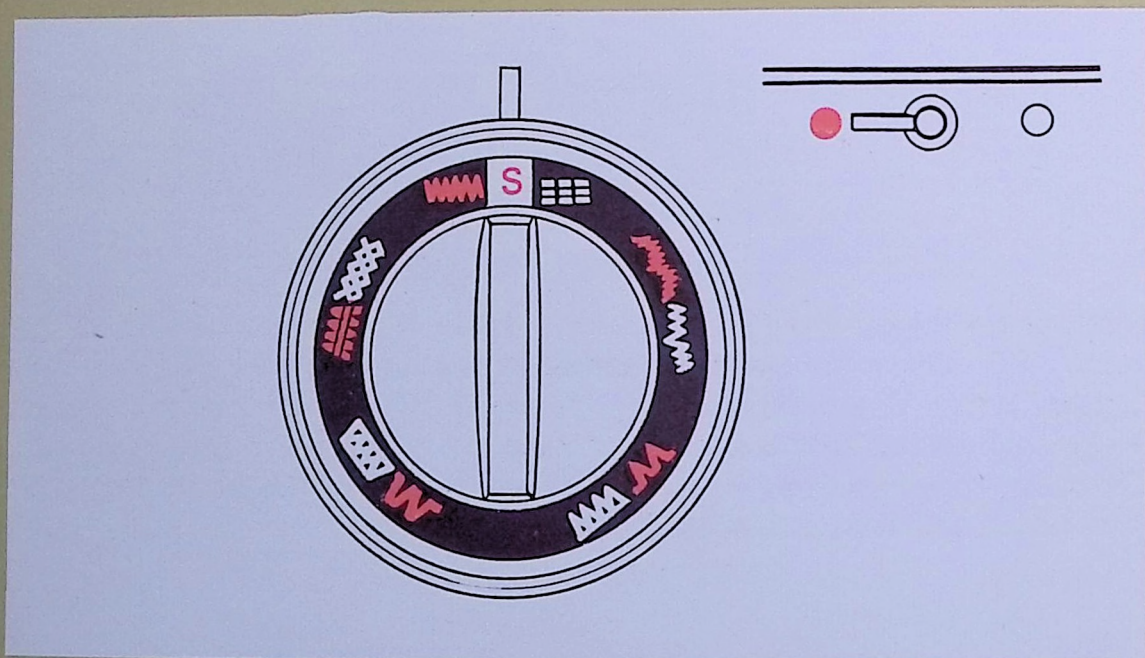
## SPECIAL STITCH DIAL

There are certain types of utility stitches you will use often in your home sewing. This control enables you to just dial the stitch you need for the task at hand.

All stitches printed in red on the dial must be sewn with the Special Stitch Variegator set at the Red Dot.

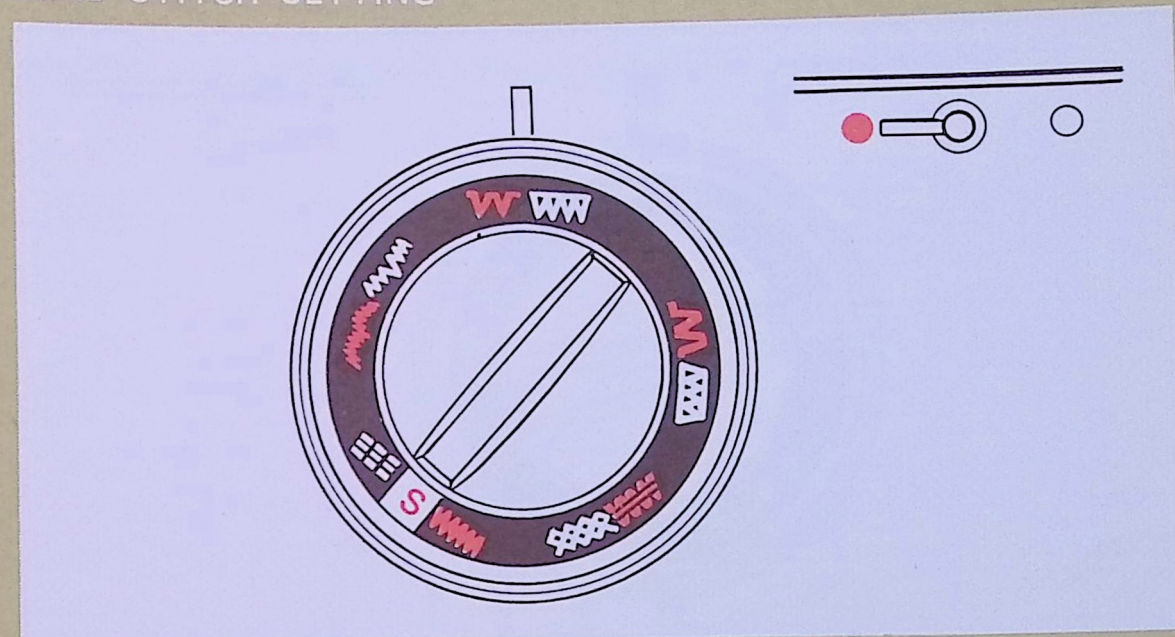
To make the stitches printed in white on this dial, the Special Stitch Variegator must be set at the White Dot.

### THE RED "S" SETTING



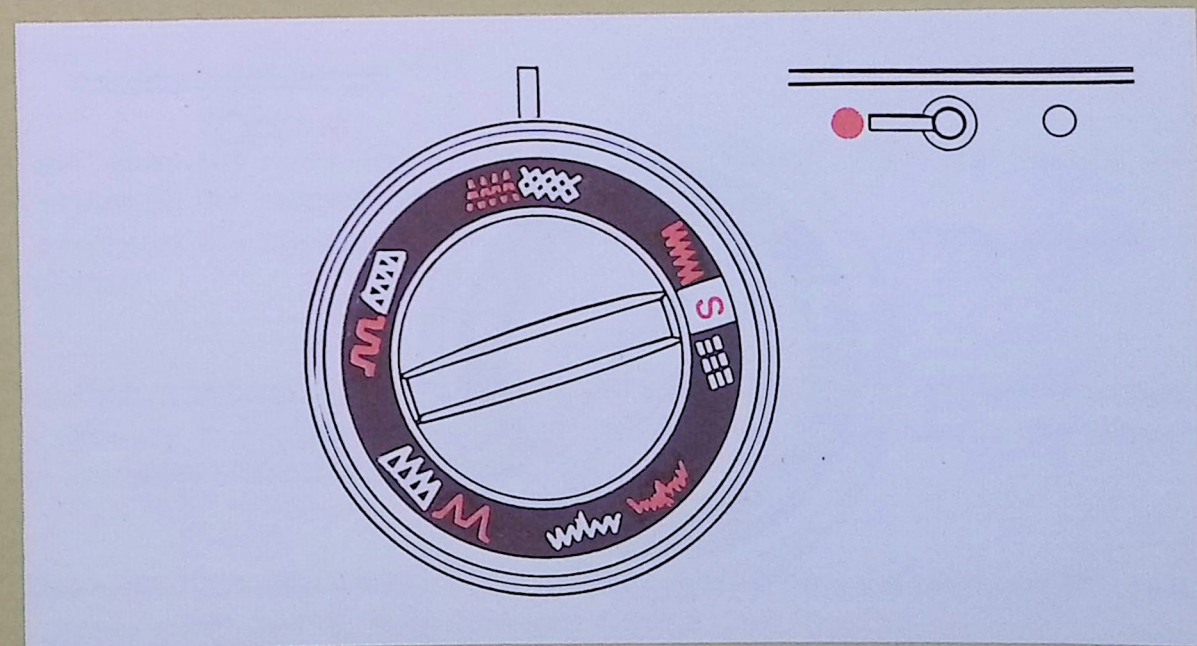
The setting illustrated above is the one used for most of your stitching. At this setting you may straight stitch, stretch stitch and make a simple zig zag stitch. As each stitch is dependent upon the settings of your other controls, carefully read the directions in the next section of the book for the various stitches.

## BLIND STITCH SETTING



Blind hems are made by using the setting shown above with the Stitch Variegator set on the Red Dot. When the Variegator is set on the White Dot, a variation of the Blind Stitch is made with a forward and reverse action of the machine.

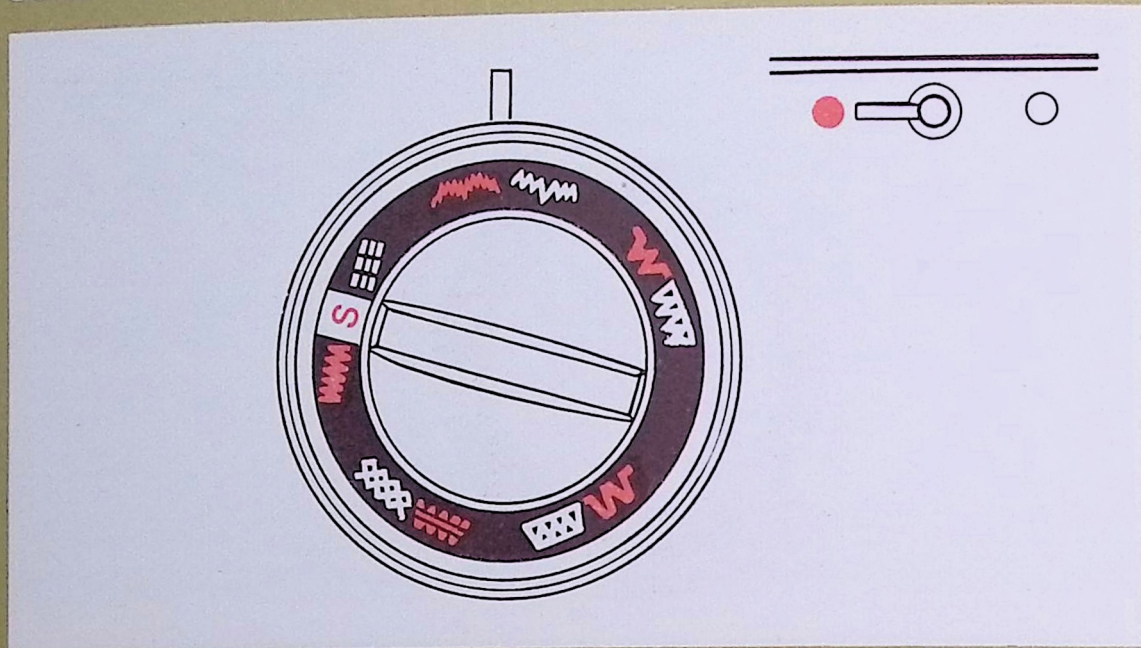
## SPECIAL MENDING STITCH



You will find that much of your sewing is in the mending category. For this reason you have been provided with a stitch for the repair of tears. It is accomplished with the above illustrated setting and the Variegator set at the Red Dot. When the Variegator is turned to the White Dot a Smocking Stitch results. For directions see the next section of the book.

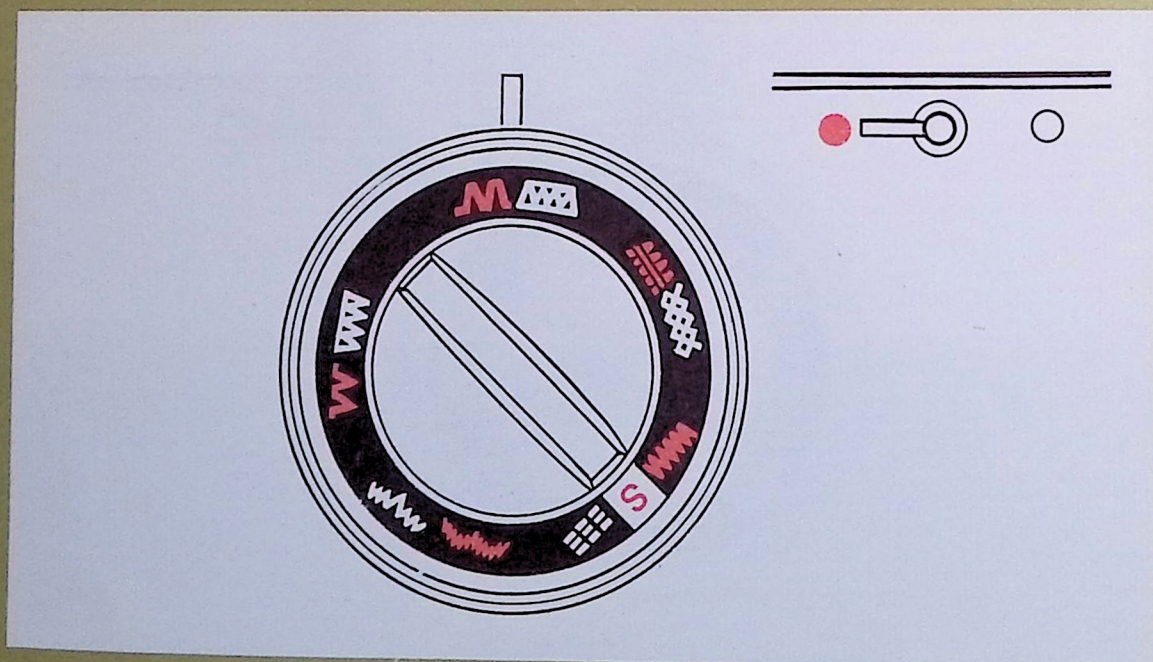


## SCALLOP DESIGN



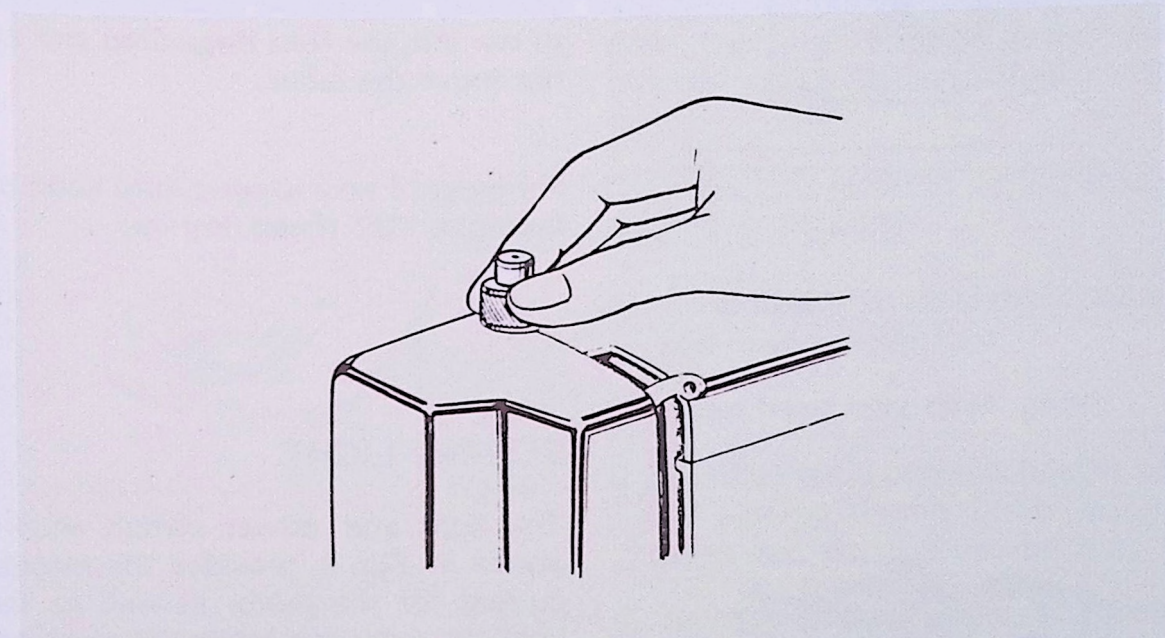
The two stitches illustrated on this page are used for a scallop finished edge and special edge finishing. See next section of book for detailed use of the stitches.

## SPECIAL EDGE STITCH



## OTHER ADJUSTMENTS OF MACHINE IN SEWING

In addition to the obvious controls of your machine, there are other small regulators and controls to aid you in using your sewing machine.



## PRESSURE REGULATOR

Push down the outer ring of the pressure regulator. This will release the pressure on the presser foot. (See above). To increase the pressure, push down inner pin until a suitable pressure is obtained.

Insufficient pressure may cause poor feeding of the fabric, skipped stitches, or difficulty in guiding the fabric. If feed dogs or presser foot marks appear on the fabric, reduce the pressure.

When sewing multiple thickness or heavy fabric, reduce the pressure. Increase pressure when sewing lighter weight fabrics.



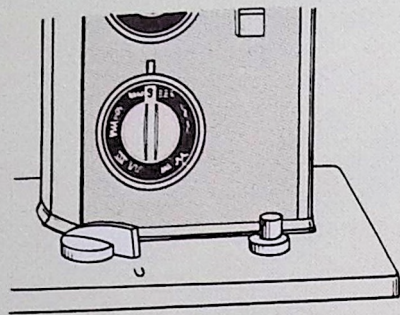


Fig. 1

## FEED DOG CONTROL

The feed dog control is located on the right front of the machine bedplate. There are a few times when you want to control the feeding of the fabric yourself. When the control is turned to the left, the feed dogs drop and do not move the fabric.

For most of your sewing, turn knob to the right, "U" (Feed dog up).

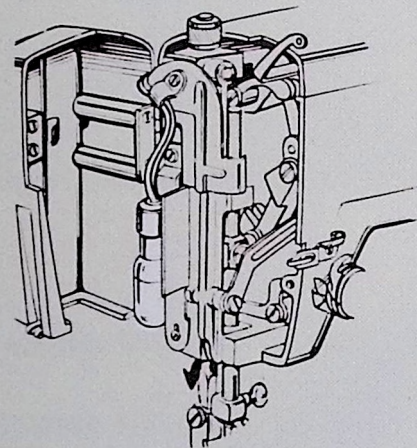


Fig. 2

## SEWING LIGHT

The light and power switch shown above in Fig. 1 provides the electric current for the motor as well as the light. In order to operate the machine, this switch must be on.

To turn on the light, depress the switch.

If you are interrupted while sewing and must leave the machine unattended, just turn off the switch and the machine cannot be started accidentally.

The sewing light is located inside the face cover plate as shown. To replace the bulb, turn light off, and swing the face cover plate open. Push up on the bulb slightly and turn bulb clockwise. Remove bulb from socket. Push in new bulb and turn counter-clockwise.

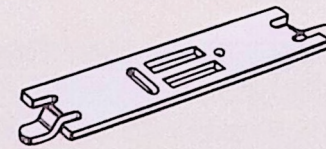


Fig. 1

## MULTI PURPOSE NEEDLE PLATE

This multi purpose needle plate provides a small round hole for straight stitching and a wide oval hole for zig zag and decorative stitching.

Also you will find an extra multi purpose needle plate in your accessory box.



Fig. 2

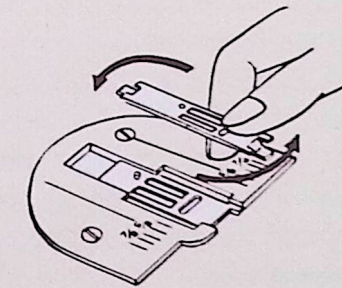


Fig. 3

## CHANGING MULTI PURPOSE NEEDLE PLATE

1. Raise needle to its highest position and raise presser foot.
2. Open hand hole cover plate.
3. Remove multi purpose needle plate by placing thumb under edge of plate and lifting it up and out.
4. Reverse and reposition the needle plate as shown.
5. Lock it into place by fixing hand hole cover plate in position.

## CAUTION

DO NOT BEND multi purpose needle plate when you reverse the plate.

## SEAM GUIDES

Seam guides are printed on either side of the needle plate to aid you in guiding your fabric.

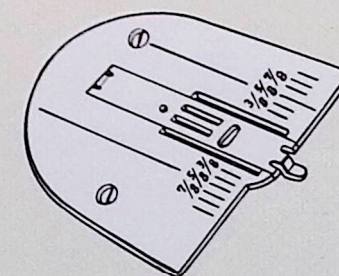


Fig. 4



## ACCESSORIES

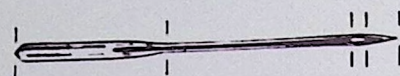


Fig. 1

### NEEDLES

Use KENMORE needles. The size of the needle should conform with the size of the thread and both should be suitable to the fabric (See next page).

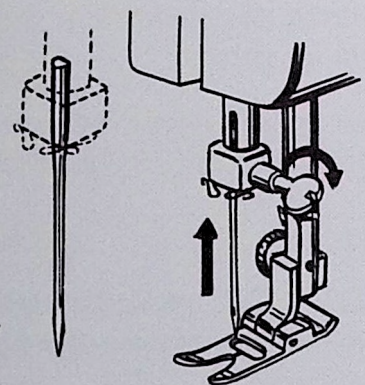
Never use a bent needle or one with a blunt point.

Fig. 1. shows you the exact length of your needle. Be sure you never use one in your machine that is not this exact length.

### PLACEMENT OF NEEDLE

Raise needle bar to its highest position by turning the hand wheel toward you. Loosen the needle clamp screw. Holding the needle with the flat side away from you, slip the needle into the needle bar. When it is in as far as it will go, tighten the needle clamp screw with a screwdriver.

If you have a double needle for decorative stitching, it is inserted in the same manner as the single needle.



Flat side away from you.

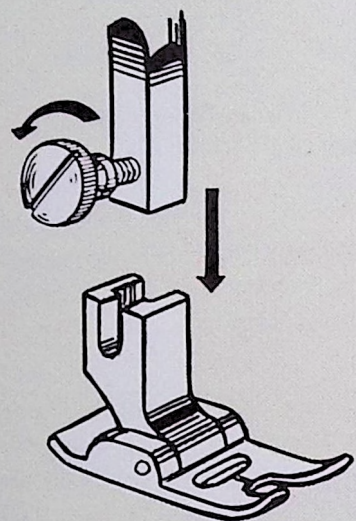
## NEEDLE, THREAD, FABRIC CHART

THREAD SIZE	NEEDLE SIZE	FABRIC
Cotton 80-100 Synthetic Silk A	9	Chiffon, Fine Silks, Nylon Tricot, Power net.
Cotton 80-100 Synthetic Silk A	11	Batiste, Dimity, Organdy, Light weight Velvet and Taffeta, Fine Lace, Light weight Knits, Satin.
Cotton 60-80 Synthetic Mercerized 50-60 <i>common</i>	14	Cotton, Cotton Blends, Poplin, Percale, Gingham, Shantung, Pique, Seersucker, Velveteen, Double Knits, Light weight Wool, Linen, Leather, Fake Furs, Vinyls.
Cotton 40-60 Mercerized 50 Mercerized Heavy Duty	16	Heavy Cotton such as Corduroy, Denim, Decorator Fabrics, Wool, Coating and Suiting.
Cotton 30-50 Mercerized Heavy Duty	18	Heavy Twills, Denims, Coatings.

*Dual Duty thread  
Cotton covered Polyester*



## PRESSER FEET



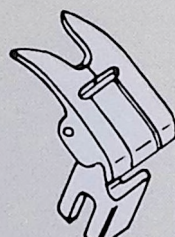
To change the various presser feet, raise the presser bar to its highest position by lifting the presser foot lever. Loosen the presser foot thumb screw, choose the proper foot, insert from the front.

Tighten the screw using the large screw driver to make certain the foot is secure.

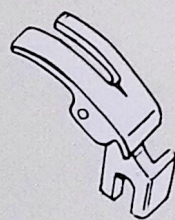
To aid you in the placement of heavy fabrics under the presser foot, the lever can raise the foot beyond the normal "up" position. This is also an aid in changing your presser feet.



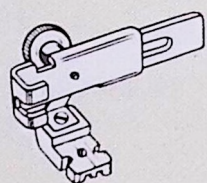
A



B



C



D

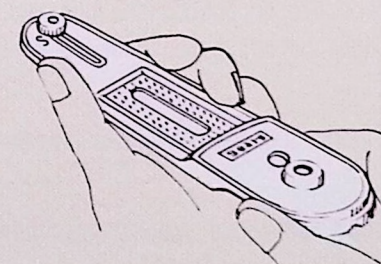
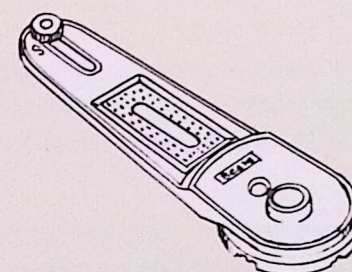
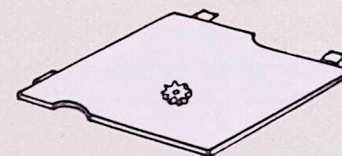
You have been given a variety of presser feet:

- A. Metal Zigzag Foot
- B. Metal Satin Stitch Foot for decorative stitching
- C. Straight Stitch Foot
- D. Zipper Foot

## BUTTONHOLE ATTACHMENT

You will find the following parts in your Attachment Box:

1. Cover Plate with pinion gear in the center.
2. Guide Plate with Guide Pin that fits in guide pin hole on machine bed just behind the needle plate.
3. Desired size of buttonhole is selected by turning disc. Length of buttonhole appears in window on top side of guide plate.



Details in using this attachment are given in the next section. Follow those directions carefully for perfectly formed buttonholes.



## Starting to Sew

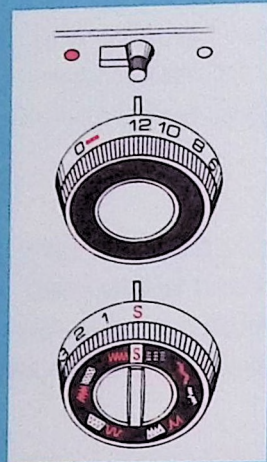
Now that you are familiar with the controls on your machine and with the accessories provided for the machine, you are ready to start to sew with your new Kenmore sewing machine. Below are some good habits to follow each time you sit down to sew:

1. Test the needle - it should be straight, properly set and sharp on the point. It should be the correct size for the fabric and thread being used. Do not be afraid to change your needle frequently. Many of the new fabrics made of synthetic blends tend to dull the needles more easily than fabrics made of natural fibers.
2. Test the machine stitch on a scrap of fabric you plan to use. The fabric should be double thickness. Adjust the machine for the length of stitch and tension suitable to your fabric.
3. Fabric should be placed under the presser foot with the bulk of the material to the left of the needle and the right edge of the material placed on the 5/8" seam marking on the needle plate when making a simple seam.
4. Run the machine at slow even speed. The more pressure you put on the foot control, the faster the machine will sew.
5. Fasten each seam by back tacking at the beginning and end of the seam.
6. Always finish sewing each seam with the needle at its highest point.
7. Guide the fabric gently with your hand in front of the needle. Never pull or hold the fabric in such a way that the normal feeding is altered.
8. When turning the hand wheel manually, always turn it toward you.




## GARMENT CONSTRUCTION STITCHES

### STRAIGHT STITCHING



Set your machine just as shown in the illustration in order to straight stitch. It is important that each dial have the following settings:

#### SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial -   
Stitch Length Control - 12 to 6  
Stitch Width Control - Red "S"  
Special Stitch Variegator - Red Dot  
Straight Stitch Foot  
Multi Purpose Needle Plate - Straight Stitch Hole

You will find in garment construction that you are doing two types of sewing - temporary and permanent.

1. Temporary stitching - Usually the longest stitch possible and often done on a single layer of fabric. The various types of temporary stitching are:

- Basting
- Stay stitching
- Guide line marking

2. Permanent stitching - This is the actual stitching that holds the garment together. Much of this stitching is visible on the outside of the garment and therefore must be good looking.

The best length stitch to use for medium weight fabrics is 12-15 stitches per inch. This is in the middle range of the Stitch Length Control.

You must remember to lengthen the stitch for heavier fabrics, multiple layers of fabric and thicker seams. Some of these seams are:

- Common two layer seams
- Curved two layer seams
- Top stitched three layer seams
- Top stitched four layer seams

When you have two seams crossing each other with considerable thickness, sew slowly and carefully so seam will be strong as possible in this area.

### FASTENING A SEAM

Be sure both threads are drawn back under the presser foot. Lower needle into fabric about 1/2 inch from beginning of seam. Depress lever and stitch in reverse until needle reaches beginning of seam. Release lever and complete seam. When you reach the end, depress lever and sew back over 1/2 inch of completed seam.



## ZIGZAG STITCHING

This type of stitching greatly expands the use of your machine. This is the feature that enables you to overcast seams, blind hem, applique, button-hole, monogram, and make all the pretty embroidery designs by machine. Simply use the settings indicated in the illustration for the simple zigzag. Follow directions given in the following pages for more specific uses.

### SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - WWMSE  
Stitch Length Control - Any number  
Stitch Width Control - 1 to 4  
Special Stitch Variegator - Red Dot  
Zigzag Presser Foot  
Multi Purpose Needle Plate - Zigzag Hole

## OVERCASTING

This is one of the more frequently used zigzag stitches in garment construction. You may want to overcast along the raw edge of each seam allowance or fold the raw edge toward the garment and stitch.

Fig. 1 shows the raw edge finished. Fig. 2 illustrates the folded edge stitched.

Stitch so the needle pierces the fabric just short of the outside edge. Raw or worn edges of older garments can be overcast to prevent further raveling.

## INTERFACING DARTS

To reduce bulk of interfacing darts, cut interfacing down center between dart lines. Overlap cut edges, matching dart lines. Zigzag stitch along marking line from point to wide end of dart. Trim both raw edges close to stitching.

Fig. 1

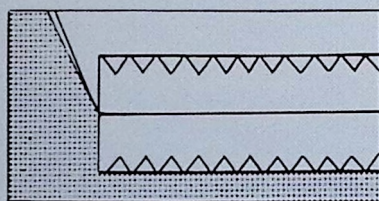
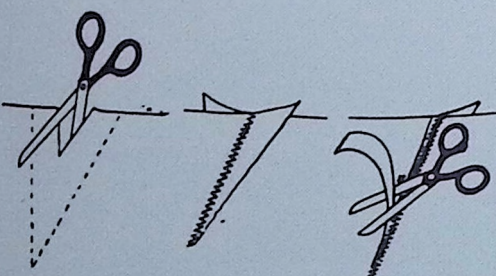
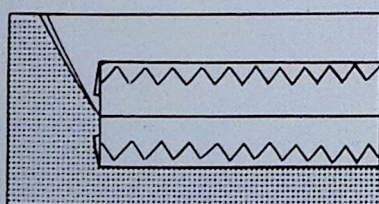


Fig. 2



## STRETCH STITCHING

### SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - WWMSE  
Stitch Length Control - Between 12 to 10  
Stitch Width Control - Red "S"  
Special Stitch Variegator - White Dot  
Straight Stitch Foot  
Multi Purpose Needle Plate -  
Straight Stitch Hole

Use this special stretch stitch with knitted fabrics and other fabrics that stretch. Sew as you do a regular straight stitch seam. The machine will make triple lock stitches back and forth which gives the stretch to the seam. See illustration.

This stitch enables you to press open your seam as with any straight stitched seam. The seam will stretch with the fabric without breaking the thread.

This is also a good stitch to use on curved seams that will receive a great deal of strain when worn, such as in children's shorts and slacks as well as adult sport clothes.

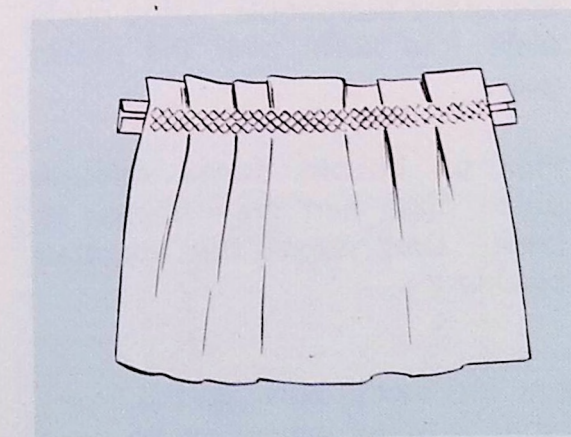
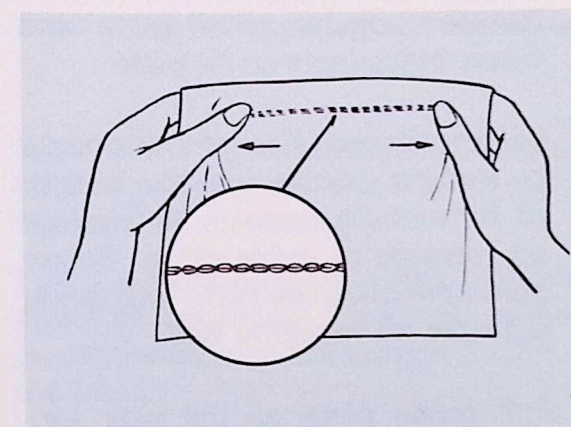
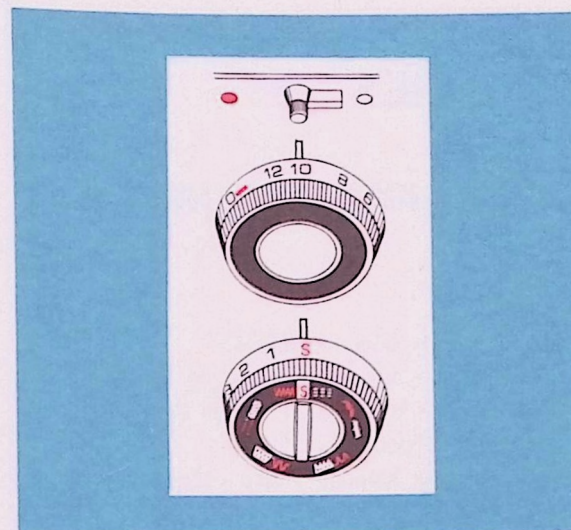
## SMOCKING STITCH

### SETTINGS

Step 1. Make a straight line of gathers across the fabric that you wish to smock.  
Step 2. Special Stitch Dial - WWMSE  
Stitch Length Control - Between 12 to 10  
Stitch Width Control - 3 to 4  
Special Stitch Variegator - White Dot  
Satin Stitch Foot  
Multi Purpose Needle Plate -  
Zigzag Hole

With a narrow strip of fabric directly under the line of gathering, stitch over the gathers. The design will be a series of small diamonds.

When smocking a garment, the stitching should be done before the piece is sewn into the garment.






## SPECIAL FINISHING STITCHES

### BUTTONHOLE MAKING

#### SETTINGS

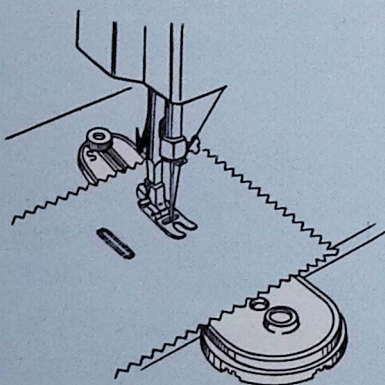
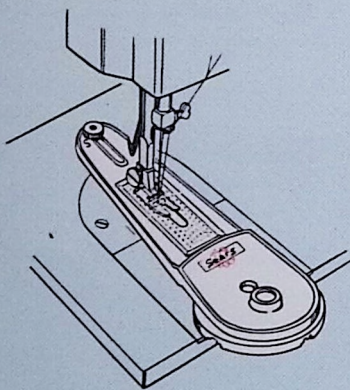
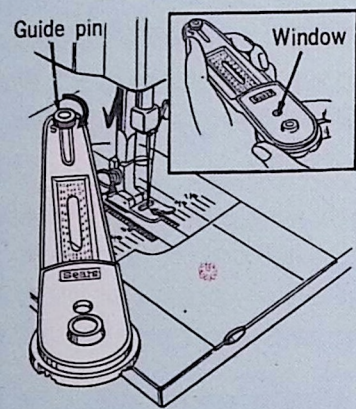
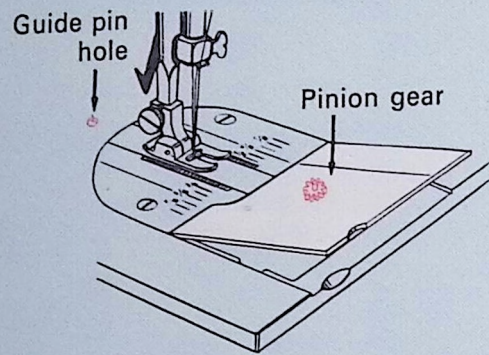
Special Stitch Dial - WWM S   
Stitch Width Control - 1 to 1 1/2  
Special Stitch Variegator - Red Dot  
Satin Stitch Foot  
Multi Purpose Needle Plate - Zigzag Hole  
Feed Dogs - Down

1. Remove regular cover plate and insert buttonhole cover plate.
2. Select desired size of buttonhole by turning disc as shown. Length of buttonhole appears in window on top side of guide plate. Screw guide pin on guide plate into guide pin hole on machine bed.
3. Pull guide plate all the way forward so that guide pin is at S. This will enable you to start at one end of the buttonhole. Drop guide plate into place over the pinion gear.
4. Pick up bobbin thread through guide plate and draw threads to back. Drop presser foot and start sewing.

Use an interfacing between the layers of fabric - tissue paper can be used and torn away after the stitching.


Always make a practice buttonhole using the fabric in your garment. Try the buttonhole with the button you will use.

For heavier weight fabrics, loosen your top tension slightly and use a wider stitch width setting.



## SATIN STITCHING

#### SETTINGS

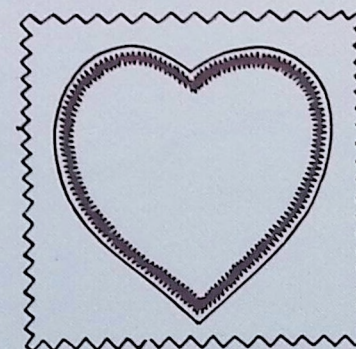
Special Stitch Dial - WWM S   
Stitch Length Control - Red Zone  
Stitch Width Control - 1 to 4  
Special Stitch Variegator - Red Dot  
Satin Stitch Foot  
Multi Purpose Needle Plate - Zigzag Hole

Closely spaced zigzag stitches are called satin stitches. This is an attractive stitch used for appliqueing, monogramming, buttonhole making.

Whenever you are using this stitch, it is well to remember to loosen the tension of the top thread slightly. The wider the stitch you make, the looser the tension should be.

If you are stitching on a very soft fabric, it is well to use a backing of tissue paper or interfacing for a well formed stitch. Puckering of the material will be eliminated and the bobbin thread will not be visible on the right side of the fabric.

As with all special stitches, it is best to make a sample design on your fabric before starting the design on the garment.



## APPLIQUEING

#### SETTINGS

Same as with Satin Stitching

Select an applique design to be applied to your garment and baste it in place. Satin stitch around the raw edge of the applique completely covering the edge. You may want to do this with a contrasting color of thread or self color.



After the basic construction of your garment is finished, there are still many finishing touches to be done. To aid your completion of your garment, the Kenmore has been designed to do the following tasks that formerly had to be done by hand.

## BLIND HEMMING

### SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial -  $\vee\vee$   $\text{WW}$   
Stitch Length Control - 12 to 8  
Stitch Width Control - 2 to 3  
Special Stitch Variegator - Red Dot  
Zigzag foot or edgestitcher if available  
Multi Purpose Needle Plate - Zigzag Hole

Fig. 1 Raw edge fold

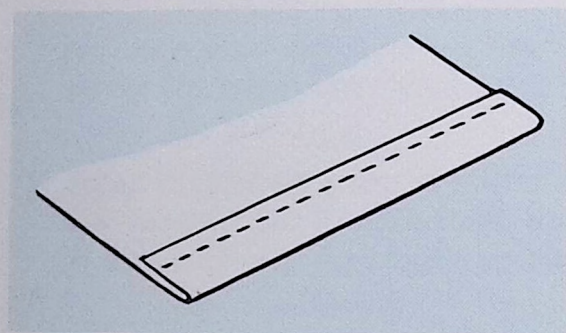
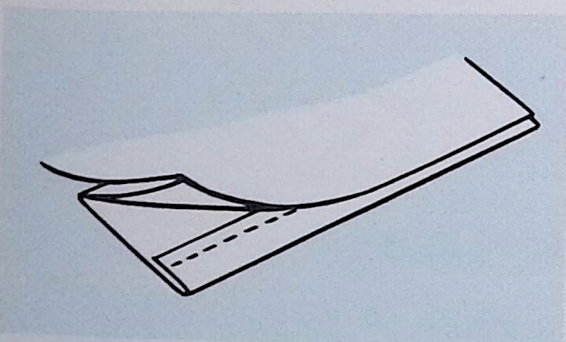


Fig. 2 Hem folded back



After you have turned up the hem width desired, turn raw edge over  $1/2''$  and stitch this fold with a basting stitch. (Fig. 1). Press.

Fold hem back against right side of garment with basted raw edge extending about  $1/8''$  to right of garment fold.

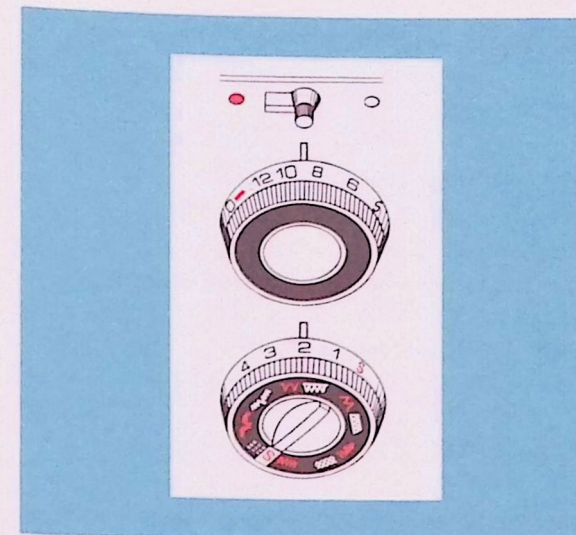


Fig. 3 Stitching along fold with blind stitch.

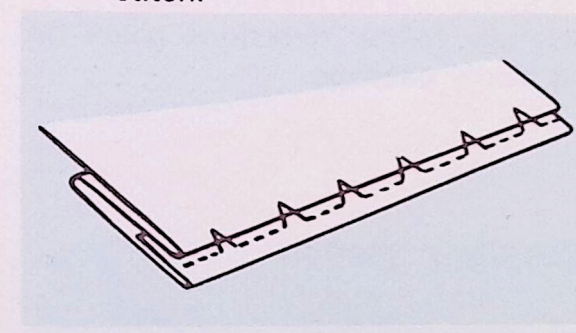
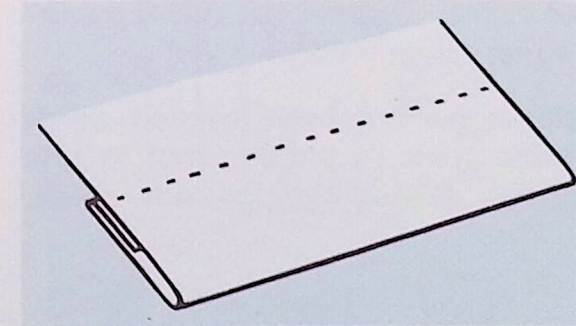


Fig. 4 Finished hem on right side of garment.



Place garment under presser foot so that straight stitches will follow basting or raw edge, and the blind (zigzag) stitch just catches the fold of the hem. (Fig. 3)

Or

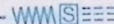
If you have an edgestitcher, place the fold of the hem in the two left slots of the attachment for ease in guiding your sewing.

Remove basting and press hem. Right side of garment will show only the blind stitches as in Fig. 4.



## ZIPPER APPLICATION

### SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial -   
Stitch Length Control - 12 to 10  
Stitch Width Control - Red "S"  
Special Stitch Variegator - Red Dot  
Zipper Foot  
Multi Purpose Needle Plate -  
Straight Stitch Hole

### REGULAR ZIPPER

The foot is adjustable for use on the right or left side of the needle when sewing the regular type of zipper. Adjust the foot so the needle clears the side notch on the foot. See Fig. 1. Carefully follow directions given on the zipper package.

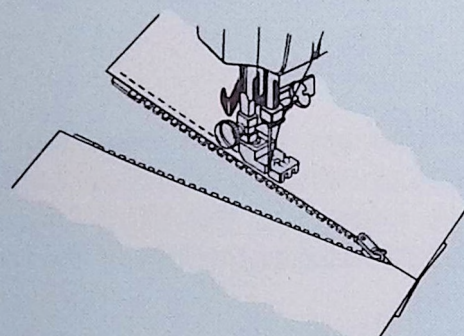


Fig. 1

### INVISIBLE ZIPPER

Adjust the foot so the needle is sewing through the center hole of the foot and one groove of the foot is riding on the teeth of the zipper. See Fig. 2. Follow the zipper manufacturer's instructions.

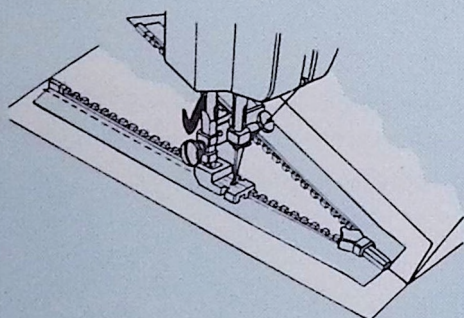


Fig. 2

After zipper has been inserted, finish sewing seam by shifting foot to side position sewing through side notch.

### CORDING

Foot can also be used to make cording for slipcovers etc. Cover a cord with a strip of bias fabric and sew as shown in Fig. 3.

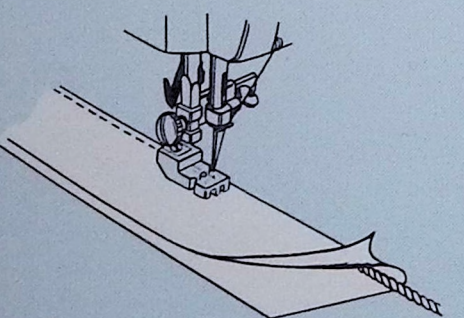



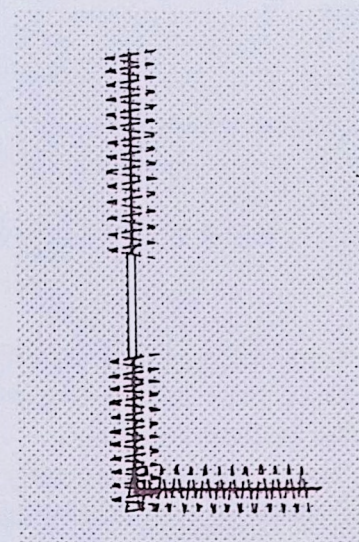
Fig. 3

## MENDING

### SETTINGS


Special Stitch Dial -   
Stitch Length Control - Red Zone  
Stitch Width Control - 4  
Special Stitch Variegator - Red Dot  
Zigzag Presser Foot  
Multi Purpose Needle Plate - Zigzag Hole

To repair a straight or three-cornered tear, position the tear under the needle in such a way that the stitching catches both sides of the tear. When mending a three-cornered tear, stitch from each end to the center. It is well to use a piece of fabric under the tear for reinforcement.

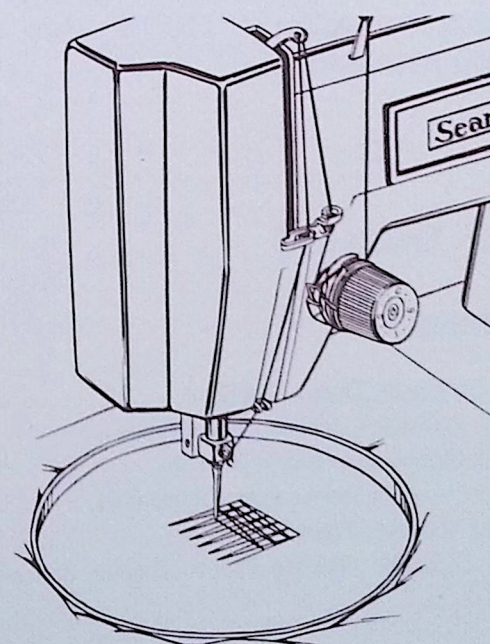


## DARNING

### SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial -   
Stitch Width Control - Red "S"  
No Presser Foot  
Feed Dogs - Up

Remove presser foot, stretch fabric between embroidery hoops with hole centered. Draw the bobbin thread up through the fabric by holding the top thread and taking one stitch at the spot where you wish to start darning. Lowering the presser bar, start sewing at a slow medium speed. Move the fabric back and forth with a steady rhythm to cover the darning area. When it is covered, turn the fabric and sew another layer of stitching across the first layer of stitching.





## BUTTON SEWING

### SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - WWM[ ]  
Special Stitch Variegator - Zigzag Hole  
Zigzag Presser Foot  
Multi Purpose Needle Plate - Zigzag Hole  
Feed Dogs - Down

1. Align two holes of button with slot of presser foot and lower foot to hold the button securely.
2. Turn hand wheel manually until needle point is just above button.
3. Adjust stitch width control so needle will enter left hole of the button.
4. Turn hand wheel again by hand so needle enters second hole. Re-adjust stitch width if necessary. Stitch a number of times.
5. Finish sewing with an extra two inches of thread remaining. Draw these threads to reverse side of garment and tie.

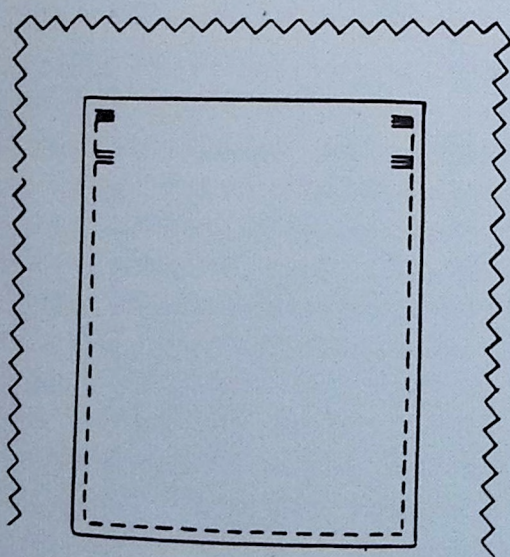
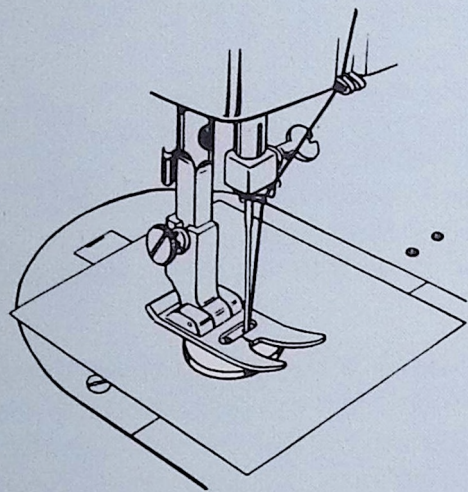
## BAR TACKING

### SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - WWM[ ]  
Stitch Length Control - Red Zone  
Stitch Width Control - 2 to 4  
Special Stitch Variegator - Red Dot  
Zigzag Presser Foot  
Multi Purpose Needle Plate - Zigzag Hole

This stitch is similar to a very short satin stitch and is used to reinforce points of strain such as corners of pockets and straps on lingerie.

Sew 4 to 6 zigzag stitches.



## SPECIAL STITCHING

### SCALLOPING

#### SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - [ ]  
Stitch Length Control - Red Zone  
Stitch Width Control - 4  
Special Stitch Variegator - Red Dot  
Zigzag Presser Foot  
Multi Purpose Needle Plate - Zigzag Hole

A speedy and decorative way of handling a raw edge is by using the Scallop stitch. Simply sew along the raw edge of the fabric and trim close to the outside of the stitching.

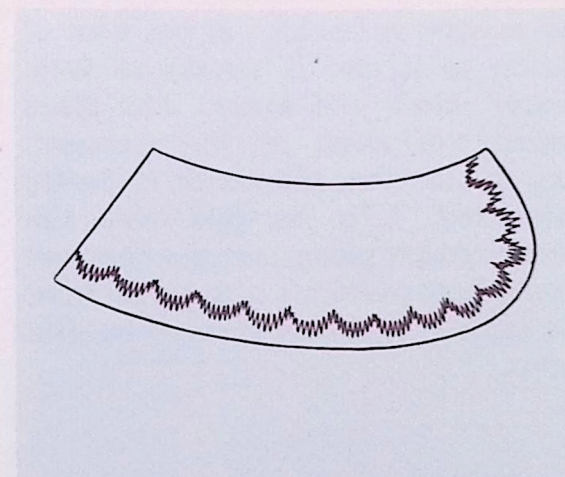
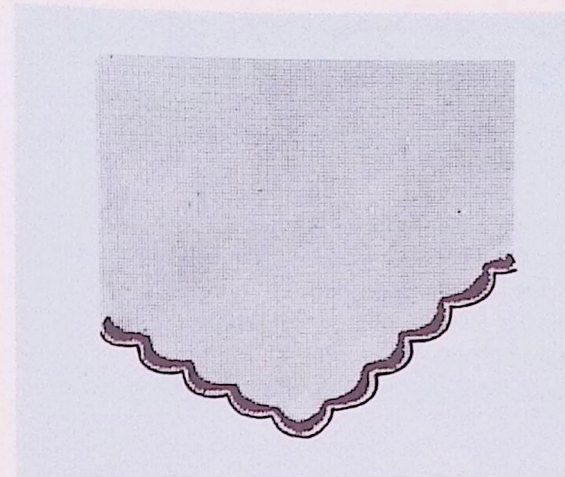
This stitch is also attractive when decorating a collar or down the front of a blouse, around a cuff or finish on the edge of a cocktail apron.

### SPECIAL EDGE STITCH

#### SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - [ ]  
Stitch Length Control - Red Zone  
Stitch Width Control - 2 to 4  
Special Stitch Variegator - Red Dot  
Zigzag Presser Foot  
Multi Purpose Needle Plate - Zigzag Hole


This is an attractive overcasting stitch you may want to use on fabric that has a tendency to fray easily such as velveteen, terry cloth, corduroy and light weight wools. Be sure to sew in such a manner that the needle pierces the fabric just inside the raw edge.



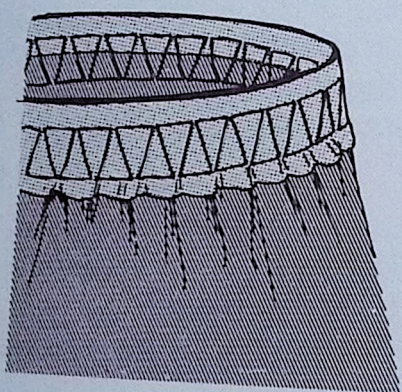


## SPECIAL STRETCH STITCH FOR SEWING ELASTIC

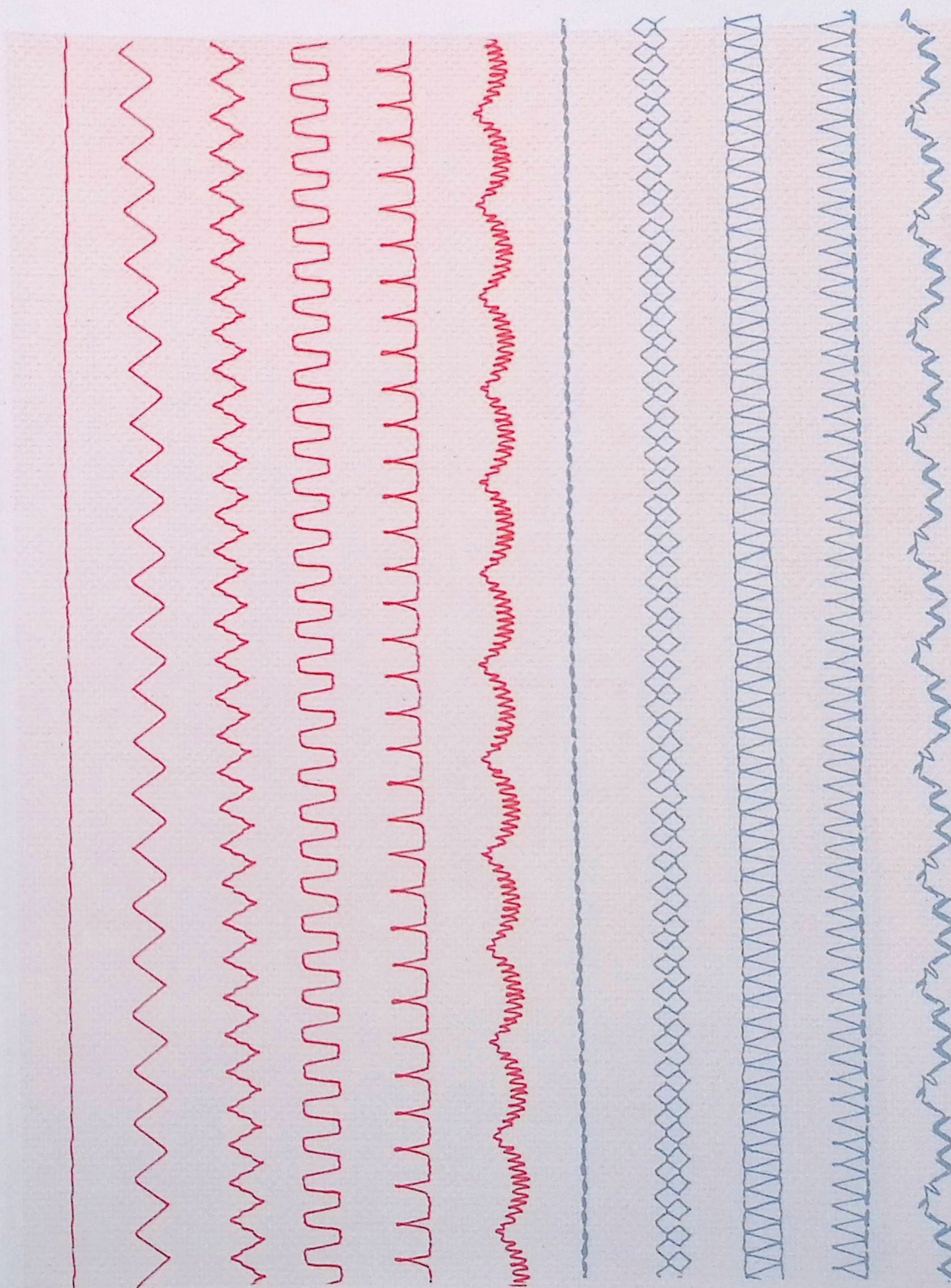
### SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial -   
Stitch Length Control - Between 12 to 10  
Stitch Width Control - 4  
Special Stitch Variegator - White Dot  
Zigzag Presser Foot  
Multi Purpose Needle Plate - Zigzag Hole

This is a good stitch to use in making or repairing lingerie. The stitch is decorative as well as useful. It has a lot of stretch to it and is strong as well. Simply stitch the elastic into place around the waist of the garment, making sure that the elastic is evenly distributed. To do this mark the correct length piece into quarters and match these markings with center front and back of garment as well as side seams.



So you may better visualize the stitches that your new sewing machine will accomplish, we have illustrated below the basic groups. Those stitches made with the Variegator pointed to the Red Dot are printed in red. Those stitches made with the Variegator on the White Dot are printed in blue.





# Checking Performance Problems WHAT TO DO

Section III

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTION
Irregular Stitches	Incorrect size needle. Improper threading. Loose upper thread tension. Pulling fabric. Light pressure on presser foot. Loose presser foot. Unevenly wound bobbin.	Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Rethread machine. Tighten upper thread tension. Do not pull fabric; guide it gently. Increase pressure on presser foot. Reset presser foot. Rewind bobbin.
Breaking Needle	Pulling fabric. Incorrect size needle. Incorrect setting of needle. Loose presser foot.	Do not pull fabric; guide it gently. Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Reset needle. Reset presser foot.
Bunching of Thread	Upper and lower threads not drawn back under presser foot. Feed dog down.	Draw both threads back under presser foot. Raise feed dog.
Puckering	Incorrect thread tension(s). Light pressure on presser foot. Using two different sizes or kinds of thread. Bent or blunt needle. Loose presser foot. Fabric too sheer or too soft.	Reset thread tension(s). Increase pressure on presser foot. Upper thread and bobbin thread should be same size and kind. Insert new needle. Reset presser foot. Use underlay of tissue paper.

Section III

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTION
Skipping Stitches	Incorrect size needle. Bent or blunt needle. Incorrect setting of needle. Tight upper thread tension. Light pressure on presser foot.	Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Insert new needle. Reset needle. Loosen upper thread tension. Increase pressure on presser foot.
Breaking Upper Thread	Starting to stitch too fast. Improper threading. Tight upper thread tension. Incorrect size needle. Sharp eye in needle.	Start to stitch at a medium speed. Rethread machine. Loosen upper thread tension Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Insert new needle.
Breaking Bobbin Thread	Improper bobbin case threading. Tight bobbin thread tension. Lint in bobbin case or shuttle.	Check bobbin case threading. Loosen bobbin thread tension. Clean bobbin case and shuttle.
Fabric not Moving	Feed dog down. Light pressure on presser foot. Thread knotted under fabric.	Raise feed dog. Increase pressure on presser foot. Place both threads back under presser foot before beginning to stitch.
Machine Jamming Knocking Noise	Thread caught in shuttle.	Disassemble and clean shuttle.



## Caring for the Machine

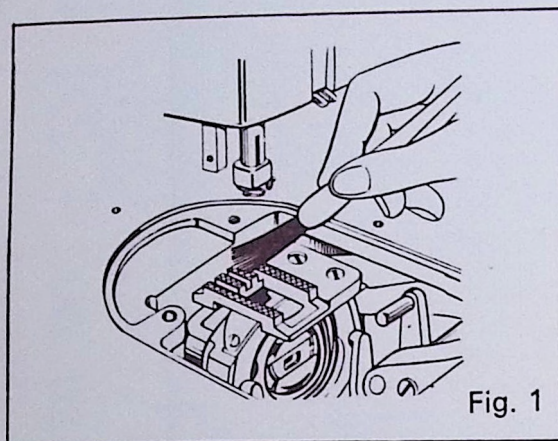


Fig. 1

### CLEANING AND OILING

Fig. 1 Cleaning the feed dogs with a brush.

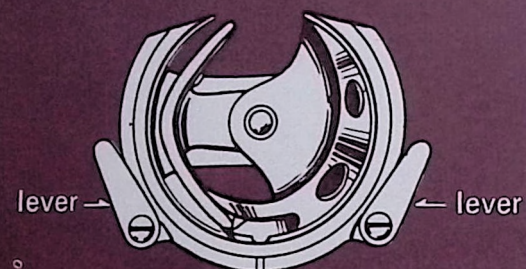
To insure the best possible operation of your machine, it is necessary to keep the essential parts clean at all times. Using a small brush, remove the lint that accumulates in the shuttle area and around the feed dogs.

Fig. 2 Parts of the Shuttle Assembly

To Clean the Shuttle Area:

1. This area must be kept free of dust, lint and occasional tangled thread. Raise the needle bar to its highest point and remove the bobbin case.
2. Push levers of shuttle race aside and lift shuttle race cover and shuttle out.
3. Clean the shuttle race with small brush.
4. Put a drop of oil on the center pin of the shuttle and shuttle race. (see arrows)
5. To reassemble, hold shuttle by center pin and fit carefully into assembly opposite the shuttle driver. Slip shuttle race cover into place. Snap the levers into position.

*EVERY 8 HOURS oil (of sewing)*



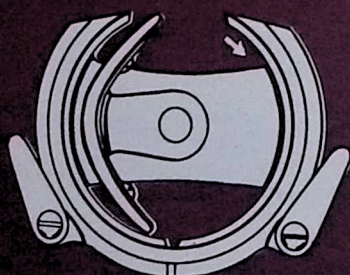
Shuttle Assembly



Shuttle Race Cover



Shuttle

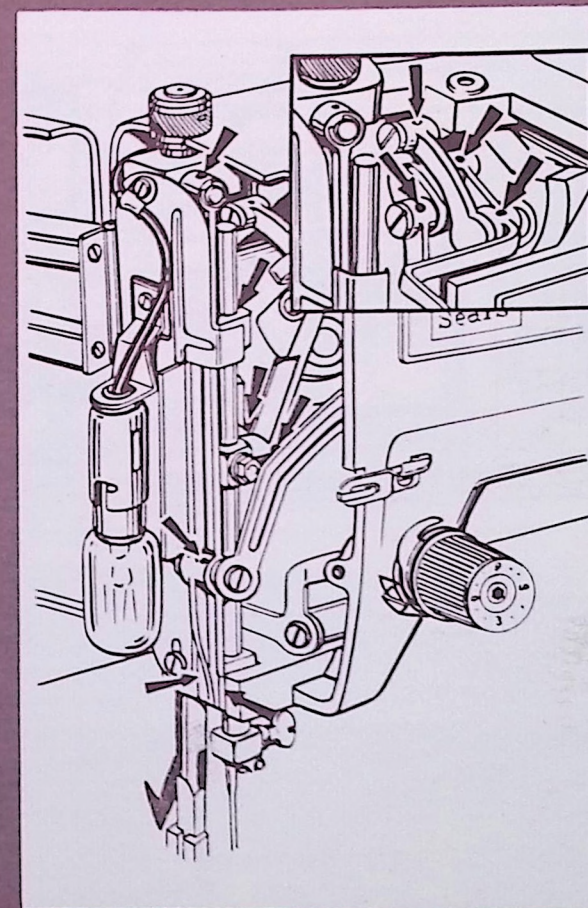


Shuttle Race

Fig. 2

### OILING IN FACE COVER PLATE

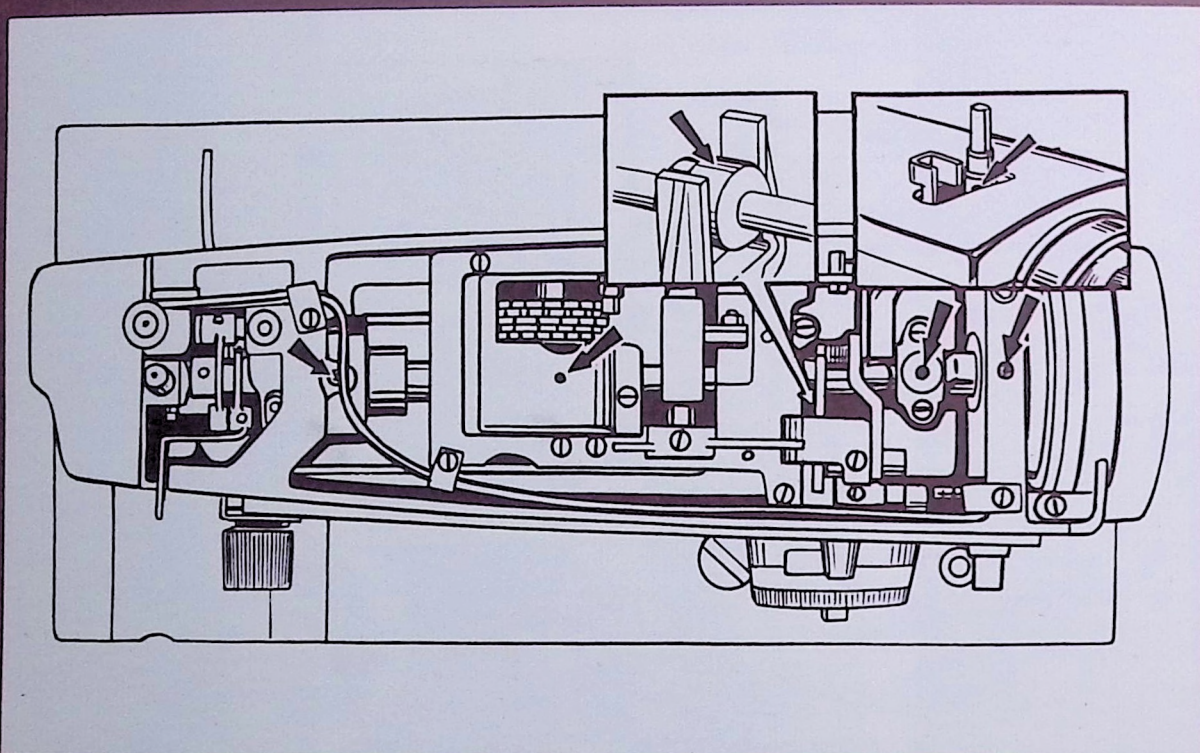
Swing hinged face cover plate open and oil points indicated in illustration.





### OILING UNDER ARM COVER PLATE

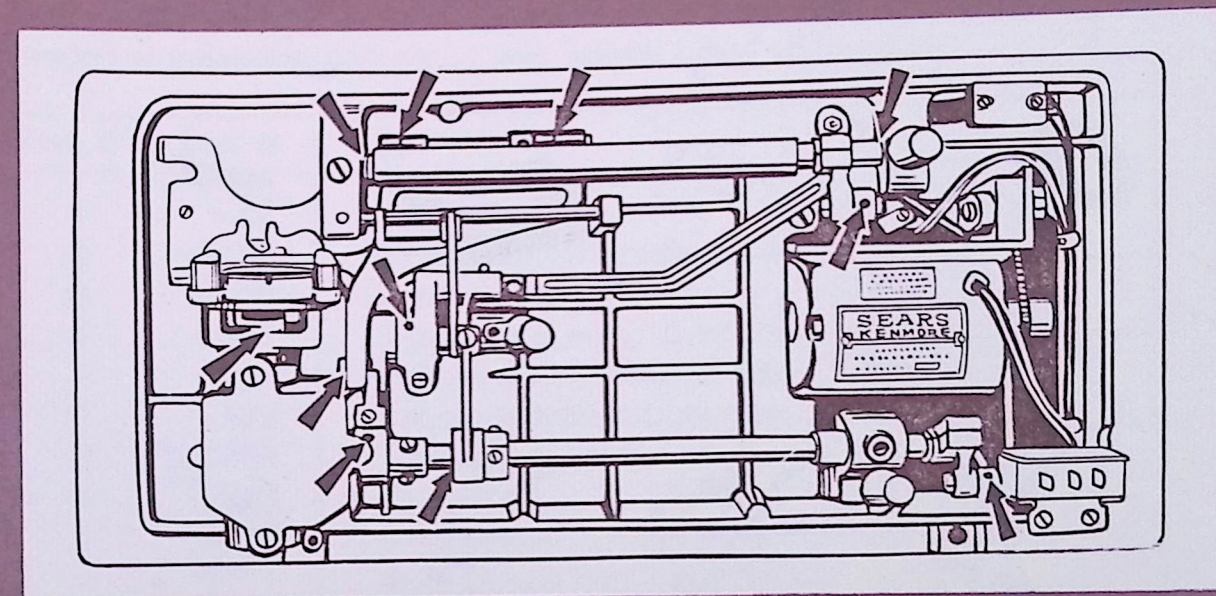
Remove arm cover plate to oil points indicated in top of machine head.  
To remove cover plate lift cover.



*turn flywheel whenever  
moving oil.*

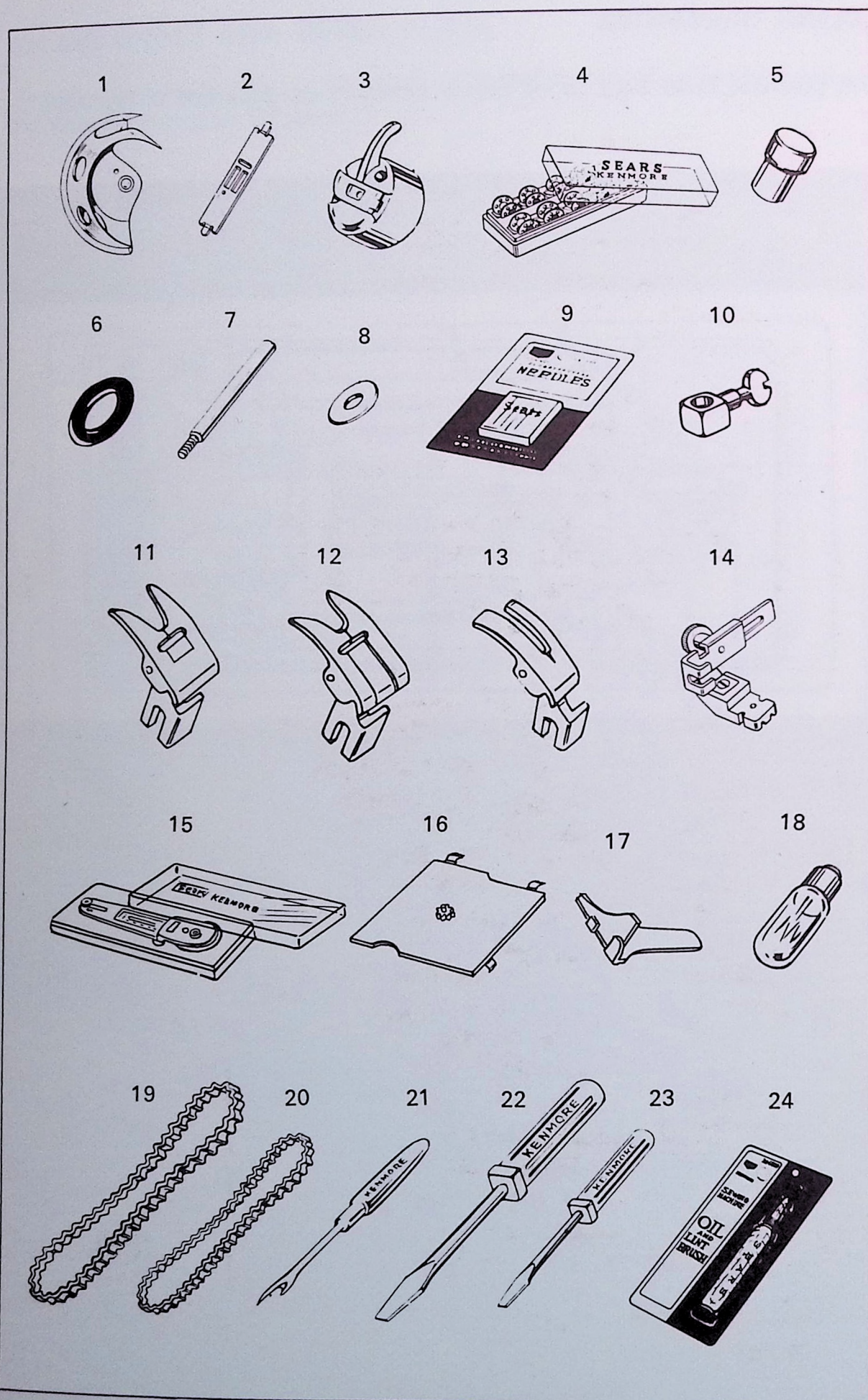
### OILING UNDERSIDE

Tilt machine head back to oil points indicated on underside of machine.





## PARTS LIST



## PARTS LIST

All parts listed here may be ordered through your nearest Sears or Simpsons - Sears retail store, catalog sales office or mail order house.

When ordering these parts, please be sure to mention the following references:

1. Model & serial numbers of machine shown on the nomenclature plate. See page 2.
2. Parts number(s) and description(s) here.

When ordering by mail, prices will be furnished on request, or parts will be shipped at prevailing prices and you will be billed accordingly.

Ref. #	Paer #	Description
1	47	Shuttle
2	33120	Multi purpose needle plate
3	6510	Bobbin case
4	*6862	Bobbin box with 10 bobbins
5	1222	Bobbin winder tension disc
6	1939	Bobbin winder rubber ring
7	8286	Thread spool pin
8	2273	Nylon disc
9	*6740	# 9 Single needles in orange case
	*6741	# 11 Single needles in yellow case
	*6742	# 14 Single needles in red case
	*6743	# 16 Single needles in green case
	*6744	# 18 Single needles in blue case
10	26929	Needle clamp with screw
11	9363	Standard zigzag foot ✓
12	9368	Satin stitch foot ✓
13	740	Straight stitch foot ✓ Top stitching - Firm hold
14	6757	Zipper foot
15	32725	Buttonhole guide in plastic case
16	31851	Buttonhole cover plate
17	6864	Needle threader
18	6797	Light bulb
19	28908	Large motor belt
20	30083	Small motor belt
21	6861	Buttonhole opener
22	3015	Large screw driver
23	3016	Small screw driver
24	*6889	Oil and lint brush

\*These items are not furnished with the machine, but may be ordered per instructions above.



# MEMO

## OUR GUARANTEE TO YOU

Beginning with the first day of use in your home, we will repair defects in material or workmanship, free of charge, in accordance with the following schedule:

Sewing Machine Head	25 years
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Electrical Equipment (consisting of motor, wiring, switch and knee or foot control)	2 years
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In addition, during the first ninety days, at no-charge, we will:

1. Provide mechanical service necessary for proper operation, except for normal customer maintenance.
2. Replace any belts, bobbin winder rubber rings, or light bulbs when returned to a Sears store.

When service is needed, simply contact our nearest store or service center throughout the United States or Canada.

**SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.  
SIMPSON-SEARS LIMITED**





## **SEARS SERVICE IS AT YOUR SERVICE**

Your Sears merchandise takes on added value when you discover that Sears has over 2,000 Service Units throughout the country. Each has fully equipped trucks and is staffed by Sears-trained, professional technicians using Sears approved parts and methods.

If and when you need service, please be sure to mention the number shown on your nomenclature plate. See page 2.

**SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.,  
AND  
SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED**